[VOL. XXXIII

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOSHUA NORVELL & CO. THREE DOLLARS per annum in advance. Four Dollars if not paid in advance.

Just Received, 20 BOXES of REAL MUSCATEL RAI SINS, in fine order ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.

Lex. April 23.-17 Clocks & Watches.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has for sale, a quantity of the best Eight Day Clocks, & a variety of Watches;

Principally of the plain English first rate time pieces, which he will sell very low for cash He also continues to carry on the CLOCK, WATCH, SILVERSMITH and JEWELERS BUSINESS. Those who wish to favour him with their custom, will please to apply at his Shop on Main-street, a few doors above the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Lexington, and nearly opposite Keen's Tavern. He begs leave to inform Silversmiths, Mer-

nts and others, that he has lately established the Manufactory of

SILVER THIMBLES, Of various kinds, and of the first quality, which be will sell by wholesale at the Philadelphia

He also has for Sale, or to Rent, Several Houses & Lots in Lexington, Suitable for public business or private residences, which he will dispose of for very moderate terms. He also has for Sale, several valuable

Tracts of LAND, In this state and the state of Ohio, on which great bargains may be had on early application SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, April 21st, 1819—17-14t

Select Female Academy. EDWARD CASSIDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitant of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open the above institution on Monday the 26th open the above institution on Monday the 26th inst. in the house, corner of Main and Upper streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Essex, for the reception of Young Ladies, (the number to be limited to 30) in the following

branches, viz : Reading, on Walker's & Geography, ancient & principles,

Analytic Penmanship, English Grammer, em- 3 bracing punctuation,

S Chronology, History, Rhetarick, Stereography, and Use of the Globes.

Terms.—\$50 PER ANNUM, or \$25 PER SESSION E. C. forbears to speak of his own abilities as a teacher, or to recommend himself to the public through the medium of an advertise-ment, but hopes his experience and success as a female tutor, will insure him the patronage of an enlightened public. The object of this institution will be, to give the solid endow-ments of a useful education, and not to instil what the influence of a benign religion incul-cates. Lexington, April 21st, 1819-17-14t

Locust Grove Academy,

One mile South of Lexington. WILL again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday in May The department of Languages will remain under the usual superintendance. The subscri bers have made suitable arrangements for con ducting classes in Mathematics, Geograph Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. They will also be in readiness to assist young men in the study of Logic, Belles Lettres, Ethics and Metaphysics, whenever classes can be formed of sufficient magnitude to justify the expens of time and labor. Complete arrangement are also made for conducting Two classes females under the immediate supe of the subscribers. They hope that no assur ance is needed, of their disposition to further to the utmost of their power, the religiou knowledge, and to cultivate the best feeling of all who may be committed to their charge Boarding can be had at Locust Grove, an within half a mile of it, in families of the first respectability. JAMES M'CHORD, April 12, 1819—16.3t\* respectability.

Look Here!!

BAN AWAY from the subscriber on Mor day the 12th inst, a NEGRO MAN name GEORGE, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inces high; he is sturdy and strong made, has a blink or cross eye; his countenance un favorable, had on when he went away, yellow linsey pantaloons, blue factory cotton cloth coat, and took with him a pair of blue panta loons the same as the coat, and other clothing but perhaps he has parted with them. He ca ried with him a small brindle dog, with croped ears and bob tail, if not parted with is very fond of him. Any person who will apprehe said fellow and bring him to me living in the Clover Bottom, Woodford county, near Shaw

his or their trouble. JAMES HAWKINS.

April 15, 1819-16-3\* TAKEN UP by George Gorham, living i Fayette counly, 6 miles from Lexington on the Iron Works road, one BAY MARE supposed to be 4 years old next spring; about 14½ hands high; has a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to

\$40 this 23d day of Dec. 1818. 16\* A copy-Att. JAS. WOOD, j. p. J. Cabell Breckinridge,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS removed his Office from Main-street, IIAS removed his Office from Main-street, to his residence on Limestone-street— where he may be found by those persons have ing business to transact with him.
April 7, 1819-15-8t

George Cox, Las Removed his store to the Upper End of Cheapside, opposite to Messrs Shreve & Combs' Auction Room. Intending shortly to leave the town, offers for sale his Remaining Stock of DRY GOODS. on low terms, by retail; and, by wholesale, will dispose of them for the Philadelphia prices

Notes of the Independent and State Banks

Lexington, April 14th, 1819-16-3t lics of the time. He would not enter in- to pay, have at any time been discount- but that it had not remained there; could because the branch notes of the United property might be expected to fall 15

CONGRESS.

MR. LOWNDES' SPEECH ON THE BANK QUESTION.

Mr. LOWNDES said that he had detained the committee very long on topics which he did not consider likely to affect the decision of any of the resolutions. But he had feared that, if the o-

pinions of the select committee, on some of these points, had passed without objection, they would be considered as having received the sanction of the house He came now to the question which he supposed should chiefly engage the attention of the committee—how far has the bank answered the great object of its institution? If, as a measure of poli

cy, the dissolution of the charter would be unwise, congress would not dissolve it, even though such a penalty were just The great object of government is

and such a proceeding legal. chartering the bank, was to provide a currency which should have that degree of stability and uniformity in its value, which is required by the interests both of our commerce and revenue. A currency equally valuable at every place and every time, cannot be provided by human wisdom. The hearest approach to this object has been generally supposed to be afforded by the employment of gold and silver as the measures of value The 14th congress did not aim at ideal perfection; they wished to combine with the conveniences of bank circulation ar uniformity of value equal to that which was possessed by the precious metals and the means which they employed to secure this uniformity, were simple and effectual, by enjoining, under a heavy penalty, the payment of all its notes in coin, upon demand. In the report, indeed, the notes of the national bank are said to be now "on the same footing with those of local banks." Of the footing on which local bank notes stood, he current upon his table informed him that This was a value much more uniform than that which coin could be expected political ecoeomy, which had been published here, with high, and, in respect to its clearness and precision, with just commendations—the work of Mr. Tracy. that the difference of exchange between Marseilles and Paris, was often from 2 heavy as ours, from the want of this proto 3 per cent. If, with all the facilities vision. Even now, after the immense aafforded by the internal improvements mount of paper which had been assumed ities have been withheld. in which France is so rich-with a cur- by the national bank, there remained, foru than on our continent, can it be said that, in this respect, the bank has he was very certain that it would lose enot fulfilled the objects of its institution? | ven the principal. Before its establishment, the value of bank notes, even in the commercial ed the duty of transmitting the public more so. He would not detain the com- other; and, in practice a large propor of its discounts had generally been nearly right. The distribution of those discounts he had admitted to be wrong. It nee Run ferry, or send me word so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for a spirit of eager and intemperate speculation would be most apt to enlarge. It

> ney made it most important to restrain. The correspondence of the bank with the western branches had been adverted to in the report of the committee. Mr. L. thought it illustrated the general views which he had submitted of the subject. He read the 5th and 6th rules prescribed for the government of a western office, (documents, p. 29,) to shew that the orders of the parent board were sufficiently energetic. The method of securing their execution by orders directy issued to the cashier, shewed no want of decision. But the system which encouraged the board to extend its discounts by paying its bills in the Atlantic cities, and then aimed at reducing them by orders from the mother bank,

just regard to the stability of our mo-

was radically wrong. To do justice to the conduct of the

circulation; but, confining himself to appeared to his investigation. the payment of about five millions of the Louisiana debt in one year, he would erations of the bank (on the 3d of Januask whether a remittance of this amount ry, 1817) the board resolved that notes to foreign creditors must not press hea- for those who had revenue bonds to pay, bank! been such as to relieve the country from much of the embarrassment which might have been anticipated; such as to illus- specie. On the 9th of January, a resonational bank may produce in the mangement of exchanges. By becoming he agent for the remittance of the prin to conduct, without much inconvenience, counts every where, it directed a preferan operation which might have other wise produced a pressure upon the whole banking interest of the country Among the difficulties of maintaining specie payments, the extraordinary ex tension of our trade to the East Indie could not be overlooked; and the de mand for the precious metals in Eu rope, which resulted from the attempt by so many nations which, during their late wars, had used only paper, to recov er a specie circulation, was felt on this the opinion that it was so. side of the Atlantic. Among the effects of paper money, that of its making the value of the metals more variable, even in countries which do not use it, must be byious to the committee. The employ ment of paper in any country, causes its specie to be exported, and, adding to the supply of that article in toreign states reduces its value there. The restoration of a specie currency, by opening : new demand for the article from othe countries, enhances its value there .-Such is the process which is now going on in many parts of Europe. The diminution in the supply from the South A. merican mines, will be considered as ex erting a less questionable influence or our stock of the precious metals. was in opposition to all these difficulshould speak hereafter; but the price ties-in defiance of the discontent which contracted discounts must have been exthe greatest discount on branch notes of pected to produce among its debtors the United States, was f of I per cent .- and a reduced dividend amongst it stockholders, that the bank of the United States performed its great dutyto have in so extensive a country. He that of maintaining specie payments

conntr The safe keeping of the public deposits, which implies their prompt pay ment in specie upon demand, must ap ment whose losses have hitherto been se rency consisting almost exclusively of he believed, more than \$500,000 of the war to this time: of some of which

states, had varied 20 per cent. from each money, without charge, wherever it proportion to the precious metals, or to the answer to the resolution of his friend be every where convertible into silver, lisfactory. The account must represent and it is so. You have expected that it leach office as receiving the amount lodgshould be as uniform as coin, and it is ed there, whether in its own bills or any mittee by reading a paper which he had tion of the bills which are paid where prepared with that intention, containing exchange is most favorable, will be those France, and Holland; for he found him- portion of the revenue accruing in Bosself occupying much more of their time | ton, will be paid in the notes of Ohio .than he had expected. But he believed | That the transmission of money on acattention to the subject, would remark unless the expenditure of the country in its steadiness during that period. He each little district, be supposed to be thought himself justified in drawing nearly equal to the revenue collected from this fact a conclusion highly favor-there. But the revenue and expendic able to the bank—that the whole amount ture may be exactly equal-let us supthe government the whole amount of was the total amount of discounts which | such expenditure—that is, it may receive, estimate its real magnitude.

There are two sentences in the report, public debtors, by the bank of the Unijust expectations. The report repreto deny to the debtors of the government any indulgence or accommodation bank, and fairly to estimate its services in their payments;" and in another page complaint then was this; not that the vernment of the United States, permit n maintaining specie payments, it was it states that "it does not appear that the bank had not furnished a sufficient cir- that this currency should be received by proper to consider the peculiar difficul- notes of those who had revenue bonds culating medium to Kentucky and Ohio, it? Some dissatisfaction was expressed

to the enquiry how far the payment of all ed extensively." He considered this the bank have prevented its remittance || States bank were at a discount of 4 of large public debt must add, in every quite as a minor subject of attention;—
to other states? The states to which one per cent. He read from a price country, to the difficulties of banks of but he would state the evidence as it had been largest, had cho-

In the very commencement of the opsmall amount of the notes discounted its discounts may have produced. the whole were to be paid exclusively in trate very strikingly the advantage which lution authorized the offices to discount notes for revenue bonds, at a time when they had not commenced any other business. On the 4th April, 1817, when cipal part of the debt, it has been able the board was obliged to limit its dis-sentatives of the people might be exence to be given to custom house bonds. siness of the bank, a preference had been given to the notes of government debtors, that the preference continued all future loans, he considered as yet when circumstances required a general limitation of discounts; and if this was the case when the bank was straitened, did he know any thing to countenance mittee (so far as it was a question of po-

accommodations to the public from the the currency, and what the security for 642 dollars to stockholders, and its next were indebted on custom house bonds. our currency be? Would it be excludiscount being at any time refused on the | notes or government paper ? notes of custom house debtors. And pugned by that of any other witnesses. The committee would recollect the statement, "that he had never known any

amount of stock notes offered." The committee probably remembered a sentence in the letter from the Sec-The bank "has promptly transmitted He infered from one of his chapters, pear particularly important to a govern- facilities expected from it in the col- form the only currency of the countrylection of duties have been furnished, this department, stating that such facil-

Such was the evidence "as to the indulgence or accommodation to the debtors gold and silver, the variation in the va- bank paper belonging to the government" by the bank, or such Tue of money is three times greater in her ment, of which it had lost the use from it appeared to him to be-of evidence ich might lead to a different conclusion, he knew none.

pected from the national bank, consisted any natural standard, it was impossible from Virginia, (directing an account of which, under common circumstances to assign any limit to their depreciation. the money so transmitted, had not been the state banks were quite adequate. You have required that the currency received, and he was sure that, when re- How had this duty of supplying a nationfurnished by the national bank should ceived, it must be imperfect and unsated all currency been performed? Of the inequality in the value of the national bank notes, he had already spoken, and he hoped that he had satisfied the committee, that it had been less than had been expected at its institution. He had not heard the entire amount of notes the state of exchange, since the estab-lishment of the bank, with England, unfavorable. For example, a large pro-deficient. Their distribution he had admitted to be bad, and had endeavored to the legislature of every separate state explain the principal cause of its being so. But the loudest complaints against that any member who should turn his count of the government, must be true, the bank on account of a deficiency of its notes, were from the states in which the most disproportionate and excessive issues had been made. He read a paragraph from the report of a committee of the house of representatives of Ohio, pose that to be the case in Boston—and in which they characterize the proceedyet the bank may have to transmit for ings of the bank in requiring that payments should be made in its own notes, as little better "than insulting mockery." upon the supposition which has been It might seem that whsrever bank notes made, the money of Ohio, and pay to which the government engaged to receive was the total amount of discounts which the government Boston money. But, in taxes might be issued, they would be although the advantage was very con- carried to any part of the country in siderable in peace, it was, by consider- which they were necessary for the payng its effect in war, only that we could ment of public debts. The foreign merchandize which is landed in New York If the direct duties which the bank or New Orleans is conveyed wherever wes to the government have been ful- there is a demand for it. And the crefilled, he would enquire how far the in- | dit of produce which enabled any secstitution had furnished those accommo- tion of the country to obtain foreign dations to public debtors, which had pro- merchandize would be quite as effecbably been expected from it? These ac- tual to procure bank notes or specie.commodations were of two kinds-by its But it was not necessary that Ohio, loans, and by the general circulation of which perhaps complained most of the want of national bank notes in its circulation, should have imported them from in refusing to receive their bills in paywhich seem to intimate that the loans to other states. In Kentucky and Ohio in- ments; and declared that they formed dividuals had discounts to an amount ex- | " a solid currency" " for the purposes of ted States, have been inadequate to their ceeding five millions of dollars—they linternal commerce." No proposal could had received this amount in bank notes be expected, and he believed none was sents the northern offices as compelled or in credits equivalent to notes, and for made for a change in the solid currency which notes might have been obtained; which was so satisfactory to the state .but they had them no longer. The But, did the interests or duty of the go-

vily upon the rescources of a national should be discounted, and might be paid consider the bank as responsible for the notes? How were they to be employed? Its arrangements, indeed, had in the paper of other banks, while of the mischiefs which an improvident use of They might be expended in the district

Of other advantages furnished to the he supposed undisputed. Of these, the bonus of a million and a half, was not the most considerable, and yet the repreway even a million and a half. The obthe loan office without charge, and the facilities which the bank must afford in greater advantages.

We have seen how far the great du-

ties of the bank have been fulfilled, and it would be extraordinary indeed that it its expected advantages realized. But should be less liberal at other times. Nor every question like that before the comlicy, not of justice or law) was in a great Perhaps we might infer something as to measure a comparative one. We had order in which its first loans had been the operations of the treasury with the fore January, 1817, was one of 500,000 and, a prudent man would consider even dollars to the government. In Phila- the doubt which must prevail as to the delphia it loaned in January, 1817, 182, currency which should be established, as in itself a very strong objection to the loans were 293,502 dollars to those who destruction of the bank. What would Indeed, he remembered no evidence of a sively specie? Would it be state bank

He did not think (although perhaps Major Butler's testimony, of which he the highest authority on matters of this tee must well remember, that, before had already spoken, had not been im- kind was in favor of the opinion) that the employment of paper rather than coin, was sufficiently recommended by its economy, as the substitution of a cheap good paper refused on account of the instrument of trade for an expensive one. If there were no other inducement for the use of paper, it would resemble the economy which should substitute woodretary of the Treasury, which he would en warehouses for stone ones. Without had been lately looking into a book on throughout the whole extent of this read before he dismissed the subject. entering into an enquiry into the advantages or defects of a specie circulation, the public money wherever and when- he would confess that his apprehensions ever it has been required to perform would be much less than they were, if that service. It is presumed that the he could suppose that the metals would that the government could and would as no information has been received at exact gold and silver in the payment of all its debts. But he would not waste the time of the committee in speaking o an expectation, which every man who heard him, believed to be visionary.

In destroying the bank of the United States then, we must do it, because we prefer the currency which will be af-But the more important accommoda- or by government paper. It was not the destruction of the bank would be fol-The bank is admitted to have fulfill- tion to public debtors, which was ex- fair indeed to address this argument to lowed by the establishment of paper mogentlemen who belived that they were certainly rather in its supplying a cur-bound by the constitution to destroy this most say, he knew. It was an extremiother, and, as none of them bore a fixed | might be required. He believed that | rency which the government engaged | institution. His friend from Virginia ty from which the house would recoil, if every where to receive, than in loans to had properly abstained from the discusthough he seemed to expect it from the opposers of the resolution. Mr. L. would

follow in this instance his example, not his advice. What were the inducements to prefer, in the receipt of taxes, the notes of local banks? A gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Pindall) had supposed that without a national bank, the state institutions in their own time and manner would all have returned to specie payments; that would some time or another have made them do so. Mr. L. had no faith in this security, and he was sure that it would be vain to enquire for evidence of it .-What he would have done under circumstances of great difficulty, he would not say; but he would shew what one of them was doing or was likely to do now. He meant again to refer to the report of a committee of the house of representa- attention to the subject. tives of Ohio; he did so with all proper deference, and without objection or complaint. Nothing was more fair than that the state of Ohio should receive in payments of its taxes and debts whatever money it preferred; but when it was argued that the United States might safely trust the regulation of their currency (the framers of the constitution by the bye had not thought so) to the regulation of the state legislatures, it became necessary to enquire what was the currency with which those legislatures would be satisfied. The report to which he had alluded, notified without disap probation, the suspension of specie pay ments by the banks of the state; reprobated the conduct of the national bank

sen to employ them in the payment of notes; by which it appeared, that notes former debts, or the purchase of mer- which were insisted to be in very good chandize. He believed that there was credit, varied from a discount of 21, to a fund of justice in the people of this one of 7, 15, 25, and even 30 per cent. country, which would not allow them to Was our revenue to be received in these in which they were issued. But was the expenditure of every district to be exgovernment by the bank, he would not actly limited to its revenue? What bespeak-some of them were great, and came of the union if it were so? He spoke of the thing, and not the name. Our union might dissolve in imbecility, as well as be destroyed by violence. Did not union imply, that the resources of pected to hesitate before they threw a- one state, its money as well as its men, might be employed for the defence of Thus we had proof that in the first bu- ligation to transact all the business of another? To authorize the general government to levy a revenue from every part of the country, and to expend it only where it was levied, would be as wise provision as that of empowering the president to call out the militia, with a condition that each man should fight only upon his own farm. The committee were aware that the money which the government received in the western states, was principally the produce of its sale of public land. It was the fund the disposition of the bank to extend its seen and knew what was the condition of which had been assigned to the government, and pledged for the payment of the public debt. This debt was due almade. It was then that it must have bank of the United States. What would most exclusively in the Atlantic states, been most penurious and reluctant in be its condition without the bank, was a land in Europe. Our creditors would its discounts. Its first loan made be fair subject of enquiry and comparison; not certainly receive western paper. To say that it should be received by the government, was to say that the fund should be diverted from the great obect for which it had been established.

But, if the government were willing to bear the loss of a depreciated and unequal currency, it must neglect the plainest principle of the constitution in doing so—equality of taxation. The committhe establishment of a national bank, such was the unequal value of money in the different states, that the merchants paid duties varying 15 per cent from each other, on the same articles. The merchant on one side of the Chesapeake bay, was forced either to submit to heavy loss or to enter his goods on the odier side, where he did not expect them to be consumed. Thus was a constant encouragement held out to depreciation by the government itself. The worse he paper in which the government debt was paid, the stronger the temptation to the business of importation in the place in which the duties were thus reduced.

Was the issue of government paper a measure to which we ought willingly to resort? Mr. L. would not indiscriminately reprobate all issues of this kind. Other nations, as well as our own, had resorted to them, and the emergency had justified the act. He might acquiesce in paper money from forded either by the notes of local banks he would not adopt it from choice. That ney, he firmly believed-he might alit were now proposed; but if the resolusion of the constitutional question, al- tion upon the table were passed, it would very soon be proposed. The subject was too large for incidental discussion. Gentlemen thought that the amount of government paper might be limited and depreciation prevented by the rate of interest which should be exacted. Inadequate every where, the security was particularly ineffectual in the United States. Both the natural and legal rate of interest were different in the different states. The state in which the actual rate of interest was highest, would borrow the largest amount of government paper, in proportion to its business. From it, this paper must flow upon the other states, and adding to their quantity of an article for which there was no foreign use, its depreciation must be infallible. He had not time further to develope the argument, but he frusted it to the reflection of every man who would turn his

Mr. L. would dismiss this topic with one more remark. The inequalities and inconveniences of bank paper would not be removed by government paper. The local banks would discount on government paper as they profess to discount on specie; and the proportion between the government paper as they profess to discount on specie; and the proportion between the government paper and the bank notes which would be considered as representing it, might be is unequal as it now is, between those

notes and specie. Such were some of the permanent evils which the destruction of the bank might be expected to produce. Upon temporary evils and individual lossess. although he could not look upon them with indifference, he would not enlarge. Let not gentlemen delude themselves with the hope that if the institution were destroyed, its affairs would be gradually wound up; that the convenience of the lebtor, and not the interest of the stockholder, would determine the extent of the indulgence that should be granted to him. In the scarcity of money which would follow the destruction of the bank,

save the debtor.

He confessed that he did not understand the views of those who were anxious that the branches of the United lend? If these states owed five or six millions to the bank, there was but one mode by which their justice would al- in this digression. low them to wish that such loans should be discontinued-by their payment.-But when could five millions be paid by them? He would answer for it, that the directors would be willing to reduce their discounts, and withdraw their funds from the western states, much more quickly than it would be possible for that process.

Mr. Lowndes said that he deceived himself, if he had not proved that the great objects proposed in the establishment of the national bank, had been fulfilled. But if he were wrong, if it had disappointed the just expectations of the country, an enlightened legislature would enquire whether there were no remedy short of its destruction. The charter had given to the government powerful means for restraining the errors and controlling the power of the bank. The appointment of five directors, the withholding public deposits, the refusal to receive its notes in payment of taxes, an examination into the whole conduct and real condition of the institution; these gave us a command, which while it was fairly and moderately employed, could not be disregarded or resisted. Would it Le wise to destroy a even break up a machine, because in its first experiment there had been some mismanagement? On this part of the select committee. The committee say, tary of the treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy whenever the situation of the bank shall that " the root and source of all the inreprehensible division of the stock."-"In the opinion of the committee, it is tee have proposed a bill which they cononly so practicable, but so easy to correct, that we shall destroy where we

He should say but a few words as to

The whole value of the stock, as the security, estimated at par, exceeded the it as irredeemable, but in whose hands of which, at maturity, might not have whole amount of the loans which it was the secretary determined to redeem it. been enforced by this provision. The pledged to secure by upwards of \$1,- It was as well to pay it to the govern- statement given by the committee, of the leave to illustrate my meaning a little; 898,000. But there were particular ment. Suppose it to have done so; and price of stocks during the year 1817, loans which exceeded the value of the it substantial y did; where was the law would establish this proposition. stock pledged to secure them (if that which forbade it (although it had constock were estimated at par) by 450, tributed a part of the funds) to act in its 273 dollars. This then was the whole usual and convenient character of the tleman from Virginia. In January, 1817 amount of stock loans which exposed government? the capital of the bank to any hazard .-(The stockholder who owed the par value of his stock was equally debtor and creditor of the institution—the opposite qualities neutralized each other.) It member propose that they should be was to these 450,000 dollars, that the rity given for that amount sufficient ?quiring an endorser for the excess above individuals who made it to personal resfectually evaded by some of the largest the institution itself to the penalty of disborrowers becoming endorsers for each | solution? other." How far the endorsers were responsible men, he did not know. This mutual endorsement was one of the evils | ment of the second or third instalments which the practice of lending upon stock in coin and funded debt. What are the punish vindictively an'act, which it would tended to remove. But when it was con- powers of the directors, as to the debts not interpose to prevent! sidered that the whole amount of stock due to the institution generally? They loans, for the safety of which personal may change the security, they may pro-

stock.)

ney to rise in the same proportion. In committee, from any information before 2. Ought any discounts to have been by the loss of the charter of the bank, or, liely, as the Division order does, was to whatever property the capitalist who them, had reason to suppose exposed to was turned out of the national bank, risk, (and they had that reason only from should choose to invest his money, to their magnitude,) was that of the debts consent to a delay in its collection and due in the western states. He had subinvestment, would be to add a new and mitted that some years must pass before certain loss to those with whom he had the greater part of these could be paid been before afficted. Indulgence would But although the circumstances of those be given where it was necessary to secure states made it likely that they could no the debt-not where it was necessary to be promptly paid, he saw no reason to vaults, paid to you by the teller, and the charge, without argument, to the or intended. believe that they might not be paid eventually. In the mean time, they might thing would be formal and right. The by considered as diminishing the active silver might then be restored to its procapital of the bank. It is, however, by per place. So even with the state bank States' bank should be immediately with- no means true, (where the condition of notes. The national bank, it is said, ought drawn from Kentucky and Ohio. Was the country or the charter of a bank pre- not to have received them. You must it meant that they should not continue to vents it from owning funded stock,) that then have drawn specie out of the state managed. You admit that the stock of the president, sends instructions dilong loans to individuals may not proper- bank, paid it into the national bankly be made-but he was afraid to engage the national bank, under its compact,

He had as yet said nothing as to the bank from which it had been drawn :great importance to determine whether position which it had left in the morning. a legal and technical violation had been There was but one possible mode by committed. If the public interest re- which the payment of the instalment "in quired that the institution should be pre- the specific thing," could have been seserved, the legislature would preserve, cured, (if it could have been at all setheir debtors to enable them to adopt for the same reasons for which they had cured,) by delaying the commencement established it. The question of law, of operations until they were paid. The would be much better discussed by those attempt would have been very injurious who were acquainted with its intricacies, to the country; it was incompatible with and he had detained the committee so the proposals of the government, and long upon the other branches of the ar- was interdicted by the law. He had engument, that he would comment very larged enough upon this subject in the briefly upon this. He differed, he be- commencement of his observations. The lieved, upon this subject, from all the large amount of notes, which the bank members of the committee. He thought threw into circulation, if not a single that none of the acts alleged amounted note had been discounted for a subscrito a violation of the charter.

The first violation of the charter, as alledged in the report, was that of purchasing two millions of public debt .-The bank, when engaged in importing specie from Europe, had sold two millions of its funded stock in England .-This stock, in the hands of the bank, was redeemable at the pleasure of the government. Before it had been subscribed to the bank, it had been, by the they not? The very business for which condition of the loan, irredeemable un- the directors were appointed, was to constitution, because you disapproved til the year 1825. The bank supposed lend money. If a subscriber paid one of its first administration? Would you that it was restored to this irredeemable moment, the directors might properly character when it again became private lend him the next. If specie were drawn property. He confessed that he thought from a state bank in one hour, they would subject, he had the rare advantage of and even the general opinion. The sec- ter. Did not this imply that they might supporting his opinions by those of the retary of the treasury thought otherwise, prolong the credit of the subscriber, and insisted upon the right to redeem and receive the note of the bank ! that "to correct the many evils and mis-chiefs they have depicted," "the secre-land. The loss which the purchasers would in this way have sustained would have impeached the credit of the bank. To maintain it, the secretary of the trearequire it." They had before observed, sury proposed that the bank should purchase, on account of the government, which made the conduct of the bank, in stances of misconduct was the illegal, the same amount of stock which it had relation to them, not only allowable, but sold; and it did so.

quires a corrective." And the commit- sentence, the interpretation to be obtain- they were not in general large stock. ed from a dictionary, would be, that the holders, and that the greater proportion sider as adequate to its correction. Can bank should not "acquire by buying," of their notes was paid at maturity. it be, when "the greatest evil and the or- that it should not become the owner, igin of all others," is one which it is not by purchase, of the public stock. And abandoned the means of coercion given it did not. There was not a moment by the charter, and gained nothing. during which the bank was the owner of was true that, in discounting a note for the present condition of the bank, and commissioners of the sinking fund. But coercion which the withholding the divithe character and safety of its debts .- he would willingly wave the verbal dends might furnish. But, did they gain The views which could be taken of such | question. What was the intention of the | nothing? Was it not notorious that, una subject, must certainly be very gene- provision? That the bank should not be- der the common construction of the charral ones. He did not mean to speak of come the owner of funded stock, so as ter, it was considered fair, and not disthe safety of the holders of bank notes to enhance the price when the govern- creditable, to postpone payment of the that paper was, as it respected the fu-That would be perfect, if half the debts ment wanted to buy, or to reduce it the instalment, and abandon the divi- ture, mutinous in its character and tenof the institution were bad. But he did when it wanted to borrow. And how dend? No man's credit has been hurt dency, and, as it respected the past, a not believe that any of the errors impu- could either of these evils result from by this delay in paying the instalment. ted to the bank had impaired or endan- its buying at the instance of the govern- The first gain of the bank, then, was that gered its capital. The notes secured by ment, and for the benefit of the govern- of pledging the personal credit of the a pledge of stock had been most object. ment, any amount of stock whatever? subscriber to his punctuality. The seed to. So far as the stock was pledged But it did not act (the report says) as an cond advantage which the bank gained, at par, it was evident that the security agent in the purchase of the stock, be- it might have been expected, could not was perfect-if not in all the cases for cause it contributed out of its own funds, have been overlooked or disputed-the the prompt, yet in all for the eventual a part of the price. The committee ap- actual payment of one-fourth part of payment of the notes. For information peared to him to have confounded two each share in funded stock. The third on the subject of those notes and their se- acts, which were very distinct. The advantage was the pledge of stock, with curity, he referred to table 42, among bank, if the secretary were right, was the power immediately to sell it, upon the documents which had been publish- clearly bound to pay the difference be- the failure of the subscriber to pay his

which is prohibited by the charter, the gress knew it-knew it in time to predirectors who sanctioned it are liable, by vent it. A committee was instructed to law, to a very heavy fine. Would any enquire into the subject. This commitprosecuted for this act of defence and for the interposition of congress, and enquiry applied-was the personal secu- benefaction to the government? Could congress did not interfere. A friend of it be, that this purchase was not such a his from Georgia, proposed a resolution The reportstated "that the provision re- "dealing in stock" as could subject the that the public deposits should be withthe par value, was in many instances ef. ponsibility, and yet that it should subject The second alleged violation of char-

ter consisted in not requiring the paysecurity could be at all necessary, was long their credit, they may vary both in Philadelphia \$173,450, and in Balti- the time and place of payment. Mr. L. more \$276,823, it must be admitted that did not see, when the bank was once in subscriptions were received, and they there might be a very free exchange of operation, that the power of the direct- ceased to be definquent. If he undernames in those cities, and these incon- ors, in respect to instalments, was not stood the documents, the whole amount siderable amounts be yet effectually se- precisely the same as on every other of dividends so paid, of which he had any cured. He thought it not unlikely that | debt. The committee say, that the bank | evidence, was \$1460; but from this, the the committee had fallen into the error should have insisted upon "the specific interest which they paid must be deduct of comparing the personal security not thing." When a bank is once in ope- ed, and they possibly received 360 dolwith the moderate sum to which it was ration, it must consider its own notes as lars more than they were entitled to .applicable, (the excess of the loan above specie; and, under the compact with the The precise amount, indeed, is not imthe par value of the stock,) but with the state banks, the national bank was, in portant. And by whom were these divilarge sum, for which there was another fact, obliged to consider their notes as dends paid? Did the directors order—ted of. An appeal to the army or the and an adequate security, (that of the specie. The question, indeed, resolves did they know it? He really did not

nade to subscribers to the bank?

bank ought not to have received its own notes as specie? You appear at the counter, with \$1000 in its paper. It refuses to receive it, and insists that you should go through the process of causing the specie to be brought from its then to the teller by you, and every must have lent it immediately to the state ber, would have had the effect of causing the instalments to be paid in notes, not in coin. They would be paid in whichever of these articles was most easily obtained, and if the issue of it was large, the auticle most easily obtained oust be paper.

It was hardly important, then, if they discounted at all, whether they discounted to subscribers or not. But why should o; and he believed it to be a common, properly lend it to the bank the hour af-

The observations which he had made, applied to the discounts for instalments generally. There were peculiar reasons in favor of those which were made between the 3d and 23d of January, 1817, under the resolution of December 18, wise. He had neither strength nor time The charter provides, that the bank to enter into the enquiry; but he had on the greatest evil in all the system, and is the origin of all the others." "It re-

But the report says that the directors the stock, which was at once transferred a subscriber, to enable him to pay his gle line for any gazette whatever, since from the individuals who sold it to the instalment, they gave up the means of tween the par value of stock and its ac- note. He would venture to say that there tual price, to those whom they had sold was not one of these notes, the payment

He must here suggest the argument which had been anticipated by the genif the transaction of which he was speak If the purchase in question Le one ling was wrong and mischevious, contee repeated that there was no occasion held, while the plan which the committee disapprove was persevered in. The resolution was adequate to its object .-The house did not take it up. Since that time, how many purchasers have become interested in the stock, who have never suspected that congress would

The third instance of violation of charter, is said to consist in the payment of dividends to delinquent stockholders .-These dividends were paid when their itself into two: 1. Ought notes of the think that the payment of 3 or 400 doi-

to take the test proposed by the commit-Can it be seriously contended that the tee, " that it descated the very objects of corum, but when the order goes so far its institution."

The fourth alledged violation consist ed in allowing bad votes to be given at elections. Without reference to the number of these votes, or to their effect apon the election, he was willing to leave

ommittee. He had attempted to shew the dissoution of the bank charter, as a measure f policy, was not wise-as a penalty, tha it was not legal. But was it just? You allege that the institution has been mis holders have been the principal suf ferers, and, in resentment of their wrong you ruin them. You censure the con luct of a direction of which you appoint violation of the charter. It was, indeed, and, after the whole manoeuvre was o- ed the most active members and the in his view of the matter, a subject of no ver, the specie must have resumed the head, and you mulct, perhaps, to the ru- him; but if, in compliance with your in of their fortunes, the men whose er- prohibition, he sets the commands of the ror consists in supporting your appoint. president at naught, he would find him-

Can a legislature make a contract? To assume the power of annulling contracts, is to lose the privilege of making them.

had certainly the recommendation of being within the constitutional powers of that it had no other.

Mr. L. said he was too much fatigue to discuss the resolutions proposed by He was, however, glad that he had withdrawn the most objectionable. Of those which remained, some might do a little good, and some a little harm; some appeared to him to be absolutely nugato ry, and nearly all of them, unimportant. He could not understand how the mair as all men allowed it to be for good or ! on such condition.

CORRESPONDENCE Between General Jackson and General Scott. (CONCLUDED.)

LETTER IL. GENERAL SCOTT TO GENERAL JACKSON. lead-quarters, 1st and 3d millitary departme New-York, Oct. 4th, 1817. SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge

he receipt of your letter of the 8th ult ogether with the two papers therein in-

and unmeaning article copied from "the Columbian," and (not being a reader of that gazette) should probably never have heard of it, but for the copy you have sent me. And whilst on the subject of writing and publishing, it may save time to say, at once, that with the exceptio of the substance of two articles which appeared in " the Enquirer" last fall. and a journal kept whilst a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I have not written, nor caused any other to write a sinthe commencement of the late war.

Conversing with some two or three private gentlemen, about as many times, on the subject of the Division order, dated at Nashville, April 22d, 1817; the President of the United States; for although the latter be not expressly lar friend, whose eyes I closed on the ever it may be imposed by necessity. named, it is a principle well understood. that the War Department, without at of the 4th of October was not received least his supposed sanction, cannot give

a valid command to an Ensign. I have thus, sir, frankly answered the queries addressed to me, and which were suggested to you by the letter of your anonymous correspondent; but on a ques tion so important as that, which you raised with the War Department, or in other words with the President of the United States, and, in which, I find myself incidentally involved, I must take in doing which, I shall employ almost the precise language which was used on the occasion above alluded to. Take any three officers. Let A be

the common superior, B the intermediate commander, and C the common service, etiquette and country, require, no doubt, that the order should pass through B. or, if expedition and the dispersed situation of the parties make it necessary to send the order direct to C. (of which necessity A. is the judge,) the good of the service, etiquette and country require, with as little doubt, that A notify B thereof, as soon as practicable. Such notice, of itself, has always been held sufficient, under the cirumstances last stated. But we will suppose that A sends the order direct to C. and neglects be the precise case alluded to in the order before cited. Has B no redress against this irregularity? He may unquestionably remonstrate with A in a respectful manner, if remonstrance fails, and there be a higher military authority than A, B may appeal to it for redress. Now in the case under consideration, there existed no such higher authority-The war department, or in other words. the president, being the common supe rior (A,) and the general of division, the intermediate commander (B.) A private and respectful remonstrance, there fore, appears to have been the only mode of redress which circumstances admit public, before or after such remon strance, seems to have been a greater If the loans on stock were considered national or state banks to have been ad- lars, (however erroneously,) by a subor- irregularity than the measure complain- than those of admiration.

or 20 per cent. or in other words, mo- | safe, the only class of debts which the | mitted in payment of the instalments !- | dinate officer, could be justly punished | ed of; to reprobate that measure pub- | in what school of philosophy you were mount still higher in the scale of indeas to prohibit to all officers in the division, an obedience to the commands of the President of the United States, unless received through Division Head Quarters, it appears to me, that nothing but mutiny and defiance, can be understood

There is another view of the subject. which must have escaped you, as I am persuaded there is not a man in America less disposed to shift responsibility from himself to a weaker party than yourself. Suppose the war department, by order rect to the commanding officers, perhaps a captain, at Natchitoches (a post within your division) to attack the body of Spanish royalists nearest to that frontier; if the captain obeys, you arrest ments, and confiding in your superinten- self in direct conflict with the highest military authority under the constitution On the whole, he should vote against and thus would have to maintain against ill the resolution before the committee. that " fearful odds," the dangerous posi-His friend from Virgina had said that a tion laid down in your order. Surely

I must pray you to believe, sir, that The proposal for issuing a scire facias, I have expressed my opinion on this to yourself, personally, and without any congress. He had endeavored to shew view of making my court in another quarter, as is insinuated by your anony nous correspondent. I have nothing to fear or hope, from either party. It is not the chairman of the select committee. likely that the Executive will be offended, at the opinion, that it has committed tleman. an irregularity in the transmission of one of its orders; and, as to yourself, although I cheerfully admit that you are my superior, I deny that you are my comyour subject, if a proper occasion offered; and what is more, I should expect

ment, refutation is impossible. contained in the anonymous letter, a copy of which you enclosed me, I shall not degrade myself by any further notice

The Columbian" to some military gen tlemen of this place, from whom I learn hat it was probably intended to be applied to a case which has recently occurposed to proceed upon a report (which is nevertheless believed to be erroneous months since, to remove captain Partridge from the military academy, and that he suppressed those orders, &c .-The author is believed to be a young man by conjecture.

I have the honor to be &c. ed) W. SCOTT. Po Mujor Gen. Andrew Jackson, &c. &c. &c. LETTER III.

GENERAL JACKSON TO GENERAL SCOTT.

Head-quarters, Division of the South, ? Nashville, December 3d, 1817. Sin-I have been absent from this

20th ultimo. Owing to this, your letter until the first instant.

Upon the receipt of the anonymou course was suggested to me, by the respect I felt for you as a man and a soldier er to answer how far you had been guil-Independent of the services you had renyour wearing the badge and insignia of a of gentlemen, I hold myself responsible soldier led me to the conclusion, that I for any grievance they may labour under on my account; with which you have that you could have descended from the high and dignified character of a Major it necessary to say more,—I will barely unior. A wishes to make an order, General of the United States, and used which shall effect C. The good of the language so opprobrious and insolent as yourself aggrieved at what is here said, you have done, rest assured, I should any communication from you will reach have viewed you as rather too contemp- me safely at this place. tible to have held any converse with you ly, your obedient ser on the subject. If you have lived in the world thus long in the entire ignorance of the obligations and duties which honor impose, you are indeed past the time understand their influence.

Let it here be remembered, that this illusrative statement was strictly in reply: Gen. to notify B thereof; and such appears to Jackson said, "if my order has been the be the precise case alluded to in the or-subject of your animadversions, it is believed you will at once admit it, and the extent to which you may have gone." General Scothowever, omitted one remark made by his all the occasions alluded to: Speaking the order, he said, "nevertheless, as this i iscretion on the part of Gen. Jackson, n oult, proceeded from that vehemence an netuosity of character to which we owe on f the most splendid victories, not only of the country, but of the age, he (Gen. Scott) hoed, that the one act night be tolerated on a count of the other." This was omitted f posite but obvious reasons, both by himse the anonymous writer. Gen. Scott can afidently appeal to, perhaps, more than a nousand persons, in Europe and America, i Orleans; and, he agrees to be held infamous, if two respectable witnesses will aver, that he was ever heard, prior to the 22d December 1817, to speak of Gen. Jackson in other term

taught; that to a letter inquiring into the nature of a supposed injury, and clothed in language decorous and unexceptionable, an answer should be given, couched in pompous insolence and bullying expression? I had hoped that what was charged upon you by my anonymous correspondent was unfounded; I had hoped so, from a belief that General Scott was a soldier and a gentleman; but when I see those statements doubly confirmed by his own words, it becomes a matter of inquiry, how far a man of honorable feelings can reconcile them to himself. or longer set up a claim to that character. Are you, ignorant, sir, that had my order, at which your refined judgment is so extremely touched, been made the subject of inquiry, you might, from your standing, not your character, been constituted one of my judges? How very proper then was it, thus situated, and without a knowledge of any of the attendant circumstances, for you to have pre-judged the whole matter. This at different times, and in the circle of your friends you could do and yet had I been arraigned, and you detailed as one of my judges, with the designs of an assassin lurking under a fair exterior, you would legislature may repeal any of its acts. this consequence could not have been have approached the holy sanctuary of foreseen by you, when you penned that justice. Is conduct like this congenial with that high sense of dignity which should be seated in a soldier's bosom? Is it due from a brother officer to assail great question, without the least hostility lin the dark the reputation of another, and stab him at a moment when he cannot expect it? I might insult an honorable man by questions such as these, but shall not expect that they will harrow up one who must be dead to all those feelings. which are the characteristic of a gen-In terms polite as I was capable of

noting, I asked you if my informant had ||stated truly-if you were the author of the publication and remarks charged manding officer, within the meaning of against you, and to what extent: a referthe 6th Article of the Rules and Articles ence to your letter, without any comtenance of a great institution, powerful of War. Even if I belonged to your di- ment of mine, will inform how far you vision, I should not hesitate to repeat to have pursued a similar course; -how litmischief, should be made to depend up- | you all that I have said, at any time, on | the gentleman, and how much of the hectoring bully you have manifested. If nothing else would, the epaulets which your approbation, as in my humble judg- grace your shoulders, should have dictated to you a different course, and have As you do not adopt the imputations admonished you, that however small may have been your respect for another -respect for yourself should have taught you the necessity of replying, at least mildly to the inquiries I suggested; and I have just shown the article from more especially should you have done this, when your own convictions must have fixed you as guilty of the abominaole crime of detraction-of slandering, and behind his back, a brother officer. red at West Point. The writer is sup- But not content with answering to what was proposed, your overweening vanity has led you to make an offering of your that Brig. Gen. Swift had orders from the advice. + Believe me, sir, it is not in my War department, more than twelve power to render you my thanks: I think too lighly of myself to suppose I stand at all in need of your admonitions, and too highly of you to appreciate them as useful. For good advice I am always of the army, and was, at the time of pub- thankful; but never fail to spurnit, when lication, in this city; but not under my I know it to flow from an incompetent command, and with whom I never had or corrupt source; the breast where base the smallest intimacy. I forbear to men- and guilty passions dwell is not the place tion his name, because it is only known to look for virtue, or any thing that leads to virtue. My notions, sir, are not those now taught in modern schools, and in fashionable high life; they were imbibed in ancient days, and hitherto have, and yet bear me to the conclusion, that he who can wantonly outrage the feelings of another-who, without cause, can extend injury where none is done, is capable of reprimand of the Commander-in-chief, place a considerable time, rendering the any crime, however detestable, in its nalast friendly office I could to a particu- ture, and will not fail to commit it, when-

I shall not stoop, sir, to a justification of my order before you, or to notice the weakness and absurdities of your tinsel rhetorick: it may be quite conclusive with ommunication made me from N. York. yourself, and I have no disposition to at-I hastened to lay it before you; that tempt convincing you, that your ingenuity is not as profound as you have imagined it. To my government, whenever it and that you might have it in your pow- may please, I hold myself liable to answer, and to produce the reasons which ty of so base and inexcusable conduct. prompted me to the course I took; and to the intermedling pimps and spies of dered your country, the circumstance of the war department, who are in the garb feelings you were written to; and had my permission to number yourself. For an idea been for a moment entertained, what I have said, I offer no apology; remark in conclusion, that if you feel I have the the honor to be, very respectfuls

ANDREW JACKSON.

The foregoing extraordinary letter of learning; and surely he must be ig- was laid aside until almost forgotten. norant of them, who seems so little to When certain of his feelings, Gen. Scott sat down to reply to it. He thought of Pray, sir, does your recollection serve, New Orleans and some other affairs, in which the parties had been respectively engaged, and it appeared to him that a brace of pistols could add nothing to the character of either. He conceived that at the age he had then attained, some little reputation for temper and moderation began to be an object worthy of his consideration, however, they might be disregarded by his opinion. In fact, it did not once seriously occur to him, that the courage of either could be put in question, and therefore, he found himself perfectly at liberty to consult his sense of justice and propriety, rather than his passions. Yet he understands, that, on this point, General Jackson shrugs his shoulders and looks mysteriously, whilst he suffers his minions to flatter him, that he has obtained a triumph. Miserable vanity! Most pue

† When, where? General Scott is uncon-

rile and unworthy conceit! A triumph || over the fears of Gen. Scott! The letter does not doubt the courage of Gen. Jackson; yet he might enumerate several affairs, in any one of which, he cited it, by way of apology for the injuwas, probably, exposed to greater personal danger than General Jackson has encountered in his whole military career. And here let him not "be called a fool for boasting; for he may say with one of the greatest of men, "mine en-emy has forced me to it." But is it a boast in an American, to assert his indifference of personal danger? General Scott has commanded some thousands of his countrymen at different times, and does not remember three individuals among them, who were deficient in that almost universal attribute.

But the foregoing letter has been represented as a challenge, and the reply to it a non acceptance—on the ground of religious scruples. The double falsehood will not escape the reader, although it be true, that general Scott, in a playful humour, chose to treat the letter as a challenge. And as to the other point, however repugnant to his principles, it may be, "to do a contrived murder," elther under forms, or in violation of them, or by his own voluntary seeking, Gen. Scott, whenever he shall think it necessary, will be as free to defend his reputation against calumny, as he would be to slay a robber who should attempt his life on the highway. He knows of no code of morals which would disarm him in either case, nor does the promise in the following letter; for as that was made without consideration, so may it be withdrawn without explanation or apology. LETTER IV.

GENERAL SCOTT TO GENERAL JACKSON. Head-quarters, 1st and 3d Military Department. New-York, January 2d, 1818.

SIR-Your letter of the 3d ult. was handed me about the 22d, and has not been read, I might say thought of, since. These circumstances will show that it is my wish to reply to you dispassionately.

I regret that I cannot accept the challenge you offer me. Perhaps I may be restrained from wishing to level a pistol at the breast of a fellow being, in private combat, by a sense of religion; but lest this motive should excite the ridicule of gentlemen of liberal habits of thinking and acting, I beg leave to add, that I decline the honour of your invitation from patriotick scruples. My ambition is not that of Erostratus. I should think it would be easy for you to console yourself under this refusal, by the application of a few epithets, as coward, &c. to the object of your resentment, and I here promise to leave you until the next war, to persuade yourself of their truth.

Your famous order bears date the 22d April, 1817. At intervals of three or four months thereafter—that, when it had been officially published to the troops of your division, and printed in almost every paper in the Union-as if to challenge discussion-I found myself in company where it was the subject of conversation. Not being under your command, I was as free to give my opinion on that publick act as any one else; for, I presume, you will not assert, that where an officer is not expressly restrained by the military code, he has not all the rights of any other citizen. For this fair expression of opinion, on a principle as universal as the profession of arms—and which opinion I, afterwards, at your instance, stated to you, in all its detail, you are pleased to charge me with having slandered you behind your back! and services prevents me from indulg- number of houses burnt is 60." ing, also, in a little bitter pleasantry on

this point. It seems that you are under the further impression that if you had been brought to trial, for publishing the order, (an idea that I never heard any other suggest) and I appointed one of your judges, that, assassin-like, I should have approached the holy sanctuary of justice, &c. such is, I think, your language. Now, like you (without believing one word of it) it would be as easy for me (manually) to retort all this abuse, as it was for you to originate it; but I must inform you, sir, that however much I may desire to emulate certain portions of your history, I am not at all inclined

to follow the pernicious example that

your letter furnishes. You complain of harshness on my part My letter to which yours is a reply, is, doubtless, somewhat bold in its character, but, believing that in an affair with you, it was only necessary to have right on one's side, in order to obtain approbation, I had no other care in its composition, than to avoid every thing personally offensive, as far as the truth, and a fair discussion of the subject would permit; and I still rest persuaded, that the fact corresponds with my intention. It is true, that I spoke of you, and treated you, as a MAN, without the petty qualifications of common usage; because, in addressing you, they were then considered as so many diminutives; but I am now to apprehend that universal success and applause have somewhat spoiled you; and that I shall ultimately be obliged to fall into the common place habits observed

gentleman. Permit me to request-I think I have a right to demand—a sight of the original anonymous letter which has given rise to this discussion. If I mistake not, your correspondent is a greater personage than you, perhaps, imagine: nay so high, that he has once essaved to six himself al, as if no decree had taken place.

Artigas, and ordered to be restored to the democrats of Kentucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the democrats of Kentucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the democrats of Kentucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the democrats of Kentucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the democrats of Kentucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the democrats of Kentucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with too much violence of conduct; I ask a decided answer to the people of Lextucky with t this discussion. If I mistake not, your that he has once essayed to sit himself al, as if no decree had taken place.

in respect to common place people, and

consider you as nothing more than a

I cannot close this letter without expressing a belief, that on the return o your wonted magnanimity, I shall b requested to burn the one which has eli ry it does me. Accordingly, it has been staff) and shall be held in reserve, until a certain time has elapsed-attending that just expectation. In the mean time, I shall have the honor to remain, sir,

Very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) W. SCOTT.

To Major General Andrew Jackson. No reply has ever been given to the oregoing, and of course General Scott has never seen the original anonymous letter. His suspicions and the whole correspondence were fully communicated, in Jan. 1818, to a particular friend of Governor Clinton, who was perfectly at liberty to give notice thereof to that personage. Whether he did so or not, gen. Scott is not informed. A copy of the correspondence itself would have been sent to Mr. Clinton, but for the prohibitory regulation above cited, and which came out before gen. Jackson had had time to reply to the letter, if he had been so disposed. Gen. Scott, until his opponent has set him the example (a precedent not disapproved by the War Department) supposed that the first sentence of the regulation " all publications &c." interdicted manuscript copies as well as others. Until then a distinction of this sort appeared to him absurd: for how easy would it be for any of the numerous persons to whom gen. Jackson has delivered copies, or rather parts of the correspondence, to print them. The moment they passed out of his hands they ceased to be under his control.

After all, it is possible, that the suspicions above expressed are unjust, as it respects one individval; although there is not room to doubt, that the anonymous letter was written to serve the views of Mr. Clinton, and that those views have been effected, at least so far as they respect gen. Jackson. Should gen. Scott ever discover or find cause to believe, that Mr. Clinton neither wrote nor dictated the anonymous letter, there is no apology which one gentleman may prescribe to another; that shall not be promptly and cheerfully rendered.

And here, gen. Scott must, in candour, state that some time during the summer or fall of 1818, when a threat of general Jackson's (that he meant to visit N. York for the purpose of "calling out" gen Scott—published in a Georgia paper, on information derived, as was said, from an officer direct from Florida) was mentioned in the hearing of Mr. Clinton, the latter replied-" General Jackson would have enough to do, if he undertook to fight every body who thinks with gen. Scott, on the subject of the famous order"intimating thereby, that he (Mr. Clinton) was still one of those persons. General Scott's informant, who had previously heard of the suspicion entertained in respect to the anonymous letter, was certainly impressed, in that incidental conversation, with the idea, that Mr. Clinton had no agency in dictating the letter. Gen. Scott would be very well content to yield himself to the same belief.

We stop the press to give the follow ing Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, April 8, 1819.

Main Street, back of the Hotel for an accusation, which I consider the more | ly occupied by Rook, consumed the amusing, as I never had the honour of whole range as far as Talbot's Lane, being in your presence in all my life ! | and continued thence, consuming every I can assure you, sir, that nothing but house on the Creek, where the progress my great respect for your superior age of the fire was not stopped. The whole

FIRE AT NORFOLK.

A fire took place at Norfolk, on have destroyed 150 buildings.—Gaz.

Washington City, April 10. Just as our paper was going to press, ve have recived, by the Steam Boat Roanoke, a letter from our correspondent at Norfolk, informing us that a dreadful FIRE took place there on Wednesday night, by which forty-five families were burnt out of house and home .-Nat.-Int.

Office of the National Intelligencer Washington City, April 10. As the National Intelligencer cannot be got out in time for the mail this morning, it is thought proper to state the cause. After having been exempt from FIRES for many years, in an extraordinary degree, we have within three days been in that respect extraordinarily afflicted. On Wednesday and yesterday we had Fires which burnt down several houses each Yesterday was a continual succession of alarms. A number of houses, in two different parts of the city, remote from each other, were burnt down in quick succession, and owing to the high wind, (which, however, fortunately lulled towards evening,) many others endangered.

The hands attached to our Establishment were thus engaged the whole day yesterday from 10 o'clock until evening, and it was impossible to prepare the paper for the press. To-day's paper will be published in the course of the

FROM NILES' REGISTER.

The case of the Portuguese ship Monte Allegro, now lying in Baltimore, as a prize to a privateer under the flag of Artigas, and ordered to be restored to

Kentucky Gazette. LEXINGTON:::::FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

We are authorized to announce the follow seen, as yet, by but one individual (of my ling gentlemen as candidates, to represent the county of Fayette, in the popular branch of

the next general assembly of Kentucky: THOMAS T. BARR, Esq. JAMES B. JANUARY, Esq. PERCEVAL BUTLER, Esq. SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the patriot army, of date the 7th of February, gives to Gen. Paez a signal vic tory over the Royal forces under Morillo. The event occurred in the neighbourhood of the Aranca, which disembouges its wates into the Orinoco. Morillo lost 600 nren-Paez only 64. The position of the royal forces cannot be maintained; and it is Gen. Bolivar's instructions to Gen. Paez not to come to a general action until re-inforced: but, till that e-The Royalists lost, also, 500 men in crossing last session. the Aranca.

Four tranport ships, belonging to Col. Enghsh's expedition, touched at Trinidad, and sailed for Margaritta about the middle of ferred a seat in the state senate. February, with 7 or 800 men. It is supposed they will be ordered to occupy Barcelona, or some other point on the coast, and operate against the most vulnerable parts of the en-

emy's territory. On the 15th of February the Congress of Venezuela was installed in the palace of government. After the salutes and ceremonic were over, they entered the Hall, and the supreme Chief, Bolivar, addressed the assembly on the subject of government. Reference was had to the political institutions of the U States; and their duration regarded as singularly fortunate-the orator ascribing this circumstance to the citizens being born and educated in a free state. But that in Venezuela the citizens furnished a compound of A merican, Spanish and African blood. He submitted his plan of government; one feature of which is a permanent senate. No doubt this was intended to provide for rewarding the military officers by giving them a place. We hope his scheme will not succeed. It is but just to state, that before Gen. Bolivar retired, he renounced forever any civil trust, and declared, that when peace should be established, he would become a private citizen.

We will next week give the particulars of the installation, as contained in a letter to the editor of the "American Farmer."

THE PAMPHLET.

We this day conclude the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Scott. That it will be read with avidity, we have no doubt; if for no other reason, than the high sources rom which the letters flow. Indeed this is all the merit they possess.

We are proud to have observed that during the whole course of this great chef douvre of military dignity, the War Department has kept aloof, and not suffered itself to become a partizan. If our memory serve us properly, Mr. Secretary Calhoun, shortly after he came into office, issued an order in direct hostility to that issued by Gen. Jackson in the Spring of 1817. Perhaps Mr. Calhoun intimated that where it was entirely convenient orders would be issued through the commanding generals. "The fire which commenced last But where the interest of the nation requirevening between 9 and 10 o'clock, in ed another course, he would exercise his

We are inclined to think Mr. Calhoun would be the last officer in the nation to see his rights trampled upon, without resenting the injury in the most firm and decided manner. We confes we hold him in very high respect, and errors may have escaped us on that account. But, as yet, we have nought to say against his administration of the war department. He Wednesday evening last, and is said to very properly refused having any thing to do with the sanctioning of the publication of the correspondence. Jackson at the city of New-York had issued his manuscripts. Of course Mr. Calhoun knew nothing of it : And we think Gen. Scott acted very improperly in endeavouring to force from the Secretary a sanction for his publication.

Mr. De Witt Clinton denies, as will be seen by his letter, having any agency in the anony nous letter whatever. It will now devolve on Gen. Scott to display evidences to justify the charge-or his honour sinks.

PRINCESS OF WALES From European articles we discover that this already persecuted lady is again to undergo an inquisitorial examination; at the suggestion, no doubt, of her miserable, profligate, and debauched husband, the Prince Regent. Not content in having torn her from the society of her late beloved daughter-not content in having expelled her from the presence of the Royal family-not content in having exiled her to the Continent, with fixed and hired spies, in the character of servants, this detestable tyrant must again drag the Princess before the English nation, with an avowed intention of endeavoring to place a stain

the inquistion will be in readiness, fully prepared with a list of perjuries, as voluminous, no doubt, as the bundle of briberies in Lord Castlereagh's office of state.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Our latest dates are up to the 8th from Bos-

the republican 13,221. In 1819 for the fed- | most trying times, it was never before made eral ticket 23,987 -for the republican 18,858, caving a nett republican gain of 1865 votes n one year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the first numbers of three recently established newspapers.

The ". Imerican Farmer," an agricultural paper, elegantly executed at Baltimore, by I. S. SKINNER, at \$4 per annum.

The "Morning Chronicle," a federal paper, edited by PAUL ALLEN, Esq. at Baltimore. s published daily at \$8 per annum.

The "Georgia Advertiser," published three times a week, at Augusta, by T. S. Hannon It is republican, and the price \$6 per annum Both these latter papers, like the first, are neatly executed on a large sheet, and new

On the 12th of March, 1820, the Louisian Bank charter expires. In order to enable the institution to wind up its concerns, the legis. vent, to take advantage of circumstances. lature extended the charter two years at their

> HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,, late a repre sentative in congress from Virginia, has pre

The legislature of Mississippi has imposed a ax of 20 dollars on each slave carried into that state for sale. The act also requires, under a severe penalty, an oath to be made that a slave carried thither for sale, has been guilty of no capital crime. -0:0

LETTER IV.

To the Honorable Samuel M'Kee and Solomon

P. Sharpe.

GENTLEMEN—The name of the man who ournt the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, is rgotten, although his fame will be imme He applied the torch, successfully, to obain renown. You will have acquired the ame " bad eminence;" but, fortunately for our country, without attaining your object For, had your measure to tax the branches of the U. States bank have been successful, you must have eventually destroyed the union of these states. I neither envy him, nor you,

the post of distinction.

But I shall enquire of my countrymen, hereafter, whether the incendiary who destroyed a Pagan Temple, could injure the world so much as the measures of statesmen-which were calculated to sap the foundations of our government-"the world's last hope"-and under which, alone, man can obtain happiness y having secured to him the rewards of hi abor and industry?

Your attempt to tax the bank of the United States, was the commencement of a system which was calculated to produce that result The avowed object of that measure, as stated yourselves, was to array the power of ou tate against the constituted authorities of the nited States; and thus to make our federaive government, like the one which preced ed it, a mere rope of sand; binding on the tates which would honestly conform to its sti pulations, and a nullity as to those, which would faithlessly determine to disregard its obations. In fact, you maintained those pri iples, which, during the late war, were the avorite principles of the men who projected the Hartford Convention!!! You con for the power of this state to control the fisca perations of the Union; the Hartford rentionists, to control its sword. Without cossession of the purse, I am at a loss to know how the sword can be purchased, or the sol-dier fed, or clothed? And without possessing ontrol over both, it will require wiser me han you, to tell me, how congress can defend hese states in a time of a war

What benefits can be derived from our state laws, or how can the peace of society be pre served, if one man, one town, or one county can set law at defiance? What can preven this Union from civil war, if one state can pre vent the operation of an act of congress?

You are placed, gentlemen, in an awful dilemma; and, until you can satisfactorily answer these questions, every patriot must censure you. I pity your situation; and I have to regret, that talents, which might be useful to our country, have been so miserably em-

Had you contended that your measure was wants of our treasury, or for any internal improvement, to which you were partial, there would have been some little apology for your conduct; but you have no such excuse; for the state treasury was over-flowing; and I deny your right, even as legislators, to levy a tax, when the public wants do not require it. Unfortunately, however, for you—your obects were of another character; for you over, od over again avowed, that they were, to

And here, I must state some other facts. You, Mr. M'Kee, contended in congress, that a proposal to amend the constitution, to anthorize that body to charter a bank, was unnecessary, because it already possessed the power; and both you and Mr. Sharpe voted for the present bank, and admitted in our leislature, that the act chartering it, was con

And yet, after having, as members of the Kentucky legislature, solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, you con-tended for the inconsistent, monstrous, and estructive doctrine, that our state legislature had a right to defeat and prevent the exerci of its provisions; -as if congress, composed of the representatives of twenty states, can have a right to pass a law; and one state, for example, the petty state of Rhode Island, can possess a right to prevent its operation. Ridicule is beneath the dignity of my subject; or I would at this time, freely indulge in it, to your mortification.

You were legislators; one of you is now; judge, and the other a lawyer; both of you, of course, have pretentions to superior attainments as moralists, logicians, and statesmen I ask you from what school do you derive you ed intention of endeavoring to place a stain upon her honor, which he once before attempted, but in which he failed.

Her Royal Highness is about to make a tour to the Holy land, where it is probable she will remain six months; at the expiration of which, People, I demand of you to shew, how can support any other code of moral, civil, or political philosophy?

Of you, Mr. M'kee, and of every man, who in former times complained of Lexington die ation, because our citizens, as was their right and duty to do, interfered with public affairs, more than comported with the views of some poli-ticians; and of every statesman, who accused the democrats of Kentucky with too much viabove the highest in our political sphere.

The letter shall be returned as soon as the late a session of ninety-tain agent of the passed at the session? The world must recoiled, that the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lextowns were for the federal ticket 20,215—for pass laws in opposition to a law of the Union? And when did the legislature of Kentucky at the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lextowns were for the federal ticket 20,215—for proposal is a novel one; and that during the late sales. For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lextowns were for the federal ticket 20,215—for proposal is a novel one; and that during the late sales. For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lextowns were for the federal ticket 20,215—for proposal is a novel one; and that during the late sales. For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lextowns were for the federal ticket 20,215—for pass laws in opposition to a law of the Union?

And when did the legislature of Kentucky at the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lextowns were for the federal ticket 20,215—for pass laws in opposition to a law of the Union?

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in Kentucky, by the one party, or the other When Kentucky was arrayed against the ma and pernicious measures of the administrat ion acts-against his standing army, raised fight no enemy, and taxes were oppressive levied to provide for a profuse and unneces ry expenditure, and most dreaded the loss of public liberty—the people petitioned and re monstrated—the legislature resolved and protested-and pursued the constitutional mean to procure reform, by appealing to the government of the nation. After these appeals, as without the use of force, the nation change ts rulers, and secured in a peaceable mamier the reforms which were desired.

TO THE PUBLIC! General Scott, of the army of the U. States, having in a letter of the 2d January, 1818, to General Jackson, intimated that I had written, lictated, or instigated an anonymous letter to he latter gentleman, from unworthy motive and for improper purposes; and having ale concealed this imputation from me, until the publication of a pamphlet which reached n n the 4th instant, I have considered it pr per to declare that I have had no agency of participation in writing, dictating, or instigating any anonymous letter whatever to Gene ral Jackson—that I am entirely ignorant of the author-and that the intimation of Gen. Scot s totally and unquallifiedly false, to all intents and in all respects. This declaration is made from motives of respect for public opini and not for any regard for General Scott whose conduct, on this occasion, is such a to tal departure from honor and propriety, as t render him unworthy of the notice of a man

who has any respect for himself.

It is not probable that I can at this time have any recollection of having had the honor of seeing General Scott, on the 9th of June, 1817, at a dinner in New York, or of the topics of conversation as he suggests; circum stances so unimportant are not apt to be im pressed on the memory. But I feel a confident persuasion, that I did not make use of any expressions incompatible with the hig respect which I entertain for General Jackso DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, N. Y. April 6th, 1819.

Married,

On the 25th ulto. in Caroline county, Va capt. Bowling Stanks, to Miss Eliza C. New laughter of Col. Anthony New, of Kentucky 

Gied,

On the 25th inst. at his residence in Woodrd county, Ky. Mr. VIVION GOODLOE, in the 49th year of his age.
On Saturday last, Miss Olivia M. B. Mac-

oun, eldest daughter of Mr. James Maccoun

AUCTION SALE. By D. Bradford.

On Saturday Morning next, 1 ELEGANT SIDEBOARD & other FUR-NITURE & FEATHERS. An assortment of WATCHES &c. A valuable collection of BOOKS DANIEL BRADFORD, Auc'r.

Lexington, April 3,0 1819. For Sale, . An Asssortment of well Selected MERCHANDIZE,

DRY .- GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

and GROCERIES,

ATELY purchased by one of the firm in

New York. Any person disposed to buy a tolerable Store for retailing, would doubtles be pleased with the prices, &c. For particulars, apply to SIMEON BLEDSOE & Co Cross Plains, Fayette county, April 30, 1819.tf

Rich Jewelry, Silver-Work, Watches &c. S. BRADFOD.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies of his colts, I this and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its viadditional price. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank) an elegant assortment of

Rich Jewelry,

CONSISTING OF Fine Pearl, Paste, Jeft and Emerald Ear Rings Bracelets, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gold, Amulett and Jett Necklaces, Toilette Boxes and Ridicules, of superio quality to any former importations Ladies' and Gentlemens' Fine and Common Gold Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys Gentlemens' Steel do. do.

Also—An Elegant Assortment of Silver Watches, Gilt Salt-Stands, &c. SILVER WORK,

Of every description, Manufactured on the shortest notice, and warranted not inferior to Orders from a distance for any descriptio of Silver Work, punctually attend ighest price in Cash given for OLD SILVER. Lexington, April 30.—18tf

Leslie Combs.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HHS removed his office to GAINES' CORNER, next door to Shreve & Combs' on Shortstreet. In addition to his duties in the Favette Courts, he will attend punetually to any busi ness confided to him in Clarke and Jessamin Lex. April 30.——18\*3t The Reporter and Monitor will give this 5

SPRING GOODS. Holderman, Pearson & Co. A RE just receiving a handsome supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on liberal conditions.

Consisting in part of ins Shoes, Kid, Prunelle & Fancy Muslins Morocco Insertion ditto Superfine Blue & Black CLOTHS Canton Crapes Do. CASIMERES, va-Crape Shawls. rious colors Misses Gimp ditto KEENS. Gloves, Silk, Kid & Silks and Sattens French Paper Hang-Beaver

Lex. April 30-18-6

Soldiers Patents. THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of PATENTS for Military Bounty

ings &c. &c.

Land in the Missonni territory, for which a generous price will be given. He wishes to sell an undivided interest of 5,000 Arpents of Land, In E. Winters' Grant, in the territory of Ar

1400 Acres of Land,

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SAUNDERS, EGS leave to inform the Ladies of Lexington and the vicinity, that she has remov.
ther MILLINERY STORE to the corner of Mill-street, on Main-street, and has receiv,

d a large supply of Leghorn, Chip & Straw Bonnets, Direct from the Cities, which she offers for ale on as reasonable terms as at any store in

Lexington, April 30, 1819-13\*3t

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!! A STATED meeting of the Company, Wo. I.
A STATED meeting of the Company, will be held at W. CONNEL'S to-morrow evening, at 70'clock. THOS. M. PRENTISS, Secy.

A Runaway in Jail.

WAS committed to my custody on the 19th inst as a run away, a NEGRO MAN called LEWIS, of the following description: he is near 30 years old, nice made, about 5 feet 10; his colour is that of a dark mulatto, round, full, smooth face, with whiskers, long beard, sharp nose, a lively eye and small eye-brows, low forehead and short negro hair, has n agreeable voice, speaks quick, and intelligent; has a brown surtout, grey linsey coat and overhalls, one black satten and two striped swansdown vests, a white fur hat, and good shoes, and is a shoe-maker.

He says that he belongs to the estate of David Batey, decd. in Davidson county, Tennessee; that he was hired to Robert Johnston, about five miles south from Nashville, from whom he ran away on the 14th just, with a white man by the name of Robert Black, (with

whom he was apprehended in Lexington.)
The Negro claims two Marcs of the followng description: one is a BAY, 14 hands high, years old, a white curlon each fore leg, shod before; the other a SORREL, 9 or 10 years old, same height of the bay, with a star and some white specks in her face and on her near jaw, no shoes on; they are at Keen's stable. A letter has been directed to Mr. Johnston; but the uncertainty of the Negro's statements, renders this advertisement necessary.

N. PRENTISS, Jailor F. C. Lexington, April 30, 1819—18-3 N. B. It is possible that the printers at Nash-ville might oblige their friend, by giving the above one or two insertions.

Woodford County, Set.

NAKEN UP by John Graves, of said coun-1 ty, on the waters of Clear creek, near Clear creek Meeting-house, a BAY MARE, supposed to be 8 years old, about 14 hands supposed to be 8 years old, about 14 hands high, nearly blind, a star in her forehead, and small snip on her nose, both hind feet white, and a part of her left fore foot, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$15 before me, this 16th day of December, 1818.

J. DAVIDSON, J. P.

A copy. Att.

JOHN M'KINNEY, Jr. c. w.c.

Just Received, and for Sale by 25 BBLS. BROWN SUGAR, SHREVE & COMBS,

4 do. Cog. BRANDY, 4 do. H. GIN, 23 PIPES S. M. WINE, 14 Boxes containing two doz. bottles each of MADEIRA,

A large quantity of American and English Patent CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold nusually low. SHREVE & COMBS.

April 13-16tf

To stand this season at the Hotel Stables in Lex-

SWEEPER,

A LARGE fine Roan or Iron Grey stallion, rising eight years old, who made his two rst soasons in Lincoln county, the third at this place, and the fourth in Bourbon county; his tock bids fair to be valuable. He will be let to marcs at Ten Dollars the season, a promissory note payable on or before the 25th December next, or Eight Dollars when the mare is put. This price is higher than what he has ever stood at before, but from the appearance of his colts, I think him justly entitled to the

PEDIGREE

SWEEPER was got by Piomingo, who was got by Rockingham; Rockingham was taken from the British in the Revolutionary war, and from the British in the Revolutionary war, and when twenty-four years old was sold for two thousand four hundred dollars; the purchaser notwithstanding this high price, made a fortune by him. Sweeper's dam was by old Sportsman, a very fine horse also. Sweeper is a handsome roan or iron grey, rising eight years old, is about sixteen hands and a half high, in every respect well made, and I think one of the best brood horses I ever saw. The season to end the 10th of July.

eason to end the 10th of July.
WILLIAM T. BANTON. Lexington, April, 1819.-17-4t

Notice.

MESSRS. Robert Lackey, William Doug-lass and the unknown heirs of Isabella Douglass his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laughlin, John Laughlin, Polley Laughlin, John Henderson and Polley his wife, Joseph Clay, Matthew Clay, Amanda Clay, Bry-ant Oneal, Robert Carnes, Henry Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Alexander Carnes, Robert Walkup and Polley his wife, I shall attend at Madison Court-house on the thirty first day of May, 1819, to take the depositions of Rot Caldwell, John Crook and others, to be read as evidence on the trial of the suit in Chancery I have against you in the Madison Circuit Court, and shall adjourn on said day from day to day if necessary, until the said business is

GREEN CLAY. April 15, 1819-17-6t

Notice.

MESSRS. Robert Walkup and Polley his TESSRS. Robert Walkup and Polley his wife, and the unknown heirs of Isabella Douglass, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laughlin, John Laughlin, Joseph Clay, Matthew Clay, Amanda Clay, Bryant Oncal, Robert Carnes, Henry Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Alexander Carnes, John Henderson and Polley his wife, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, decd. I shall attend at Madison Court-house. on the thirty first day of May. 1819, to on the thirty first day of May, 1819, to take the depositions of Robert Caldwell, John Crook and others, to be read as evidence on the trial of the suit in Chancery I have against you in the Madison Circuit Court, and shall djourn on said day if necessary, from day to lay until the said business is finished.

ROBERT LACKEY.
April 15, 1819—17-6t

Just Published in Pamphlet, And for Sale at W. W. WORSLEY'S BOOKSTORE, and at the KENTUCKY GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE DECISION

OF THE Supreme Court of the United States, In relation to the BANK of the U. STATES.
PRICE 25 CENTS. April 16.

Blank Warrants, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO. W. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
For sale at Philadelphia prices.
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
T. T. & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Superb Pearl Ornaments. CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE Head Ornaments, Lockets, Broaches and Breast-Pins, just received by JAMES M. PIKE,

WHICH for richness and elegance, never have been equalled by any former importations; the ladies are respectfuly invited to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th—tf

CINCINNATI PORTER. JUST received from the Brewery of Messra. Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of Very Superior Porter, WHICH is offered for sale to retailers of my usual moderate terms, and shall re ceive from time to time an additional supply W. CONNELL.

N.B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent from the country, will be strictly attended to after the first of May.

New & Cheap Goods, OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE. THE subscribers have just opened an ele-

MERCHANDIZE. which they will sell at their usual reduced pri ces, for cash. A few of the articles of which the stock consists, are Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad

cloths do do do Do do do do do pelisse do Spotted ratinets, casimeres, flannels and Salis-Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown plain and twilled bombazetts

Rose and point blankets Irish linens and sheetings Steam loom and cambrick shirtings Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every des cription of fancy articles

An extensive variety of black and colored morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and

Boots for gentlemen Together with an entire assortment of Li verpool ware. GEO. TROTTER & SON.

Sebree & Johnsons, CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, AVE just opened, and will constantly keep (A early opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S. on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole sale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. BROAD CLOTHS, | NEGRO CLOTHS, BLANKETS, HARD-WARE, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, SATTINETS, NAILS of every des-KERSEYS, Cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf List of Letters, REMAINING in the Post-office at Danville, on the first day of April, which if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-office-

Charles Jouitt

Thomas Jones Andrew Knox

James Lapsley

Samuel Light

David Light

Robert Laird

es Love

Anselm Minor

William M'Ginnis Archibald M'Ewen

Morris L. Miller 5

Priscilla Myers

James W. Moore

George A. Melvin William M'Man

James C. Minor

Jacob Myers 2 Alexander M'Briers

Daniel D. O'Brian

John B. Oster

Henry Ortgus Thomas Pitman

Morris Right

ol. E. Rogers

Gen. James Ray

Wisdom Rucker Joseph B. Roach

Timothy Rouley William Runels

Kelly Slaughter

Samuel Strut

Hon. Alexr. Stewart 3

Sheriff of Mercer cty.

Capt. Geo. A. Sublett

Alexander Sneed

C'yrus C. Scott

Mar shall Smith

John Stillwell

Martha Sandifer

John Spears

Efraim Smith

St. Clair Travis

William Tate

Isaac Vanarsdal

Nancy Warner John Withers

John Wallace

John Wilcox

James Wilson

James Warner

Martha Thurman

John H. Tadlock

William G. Thomas

Woodson & Clarke

William E. Warren

James Westerfield

George Williams John Woods

Susanna Wright

Pendleton Thomas Edmond G. Thomas

Scarlet Smith

Jesse Shy

David Richardson

Ann Maria M'Dowell

Rolen M'Cain

Lewis Myers

William Akin William Akin & co. Akin & Perkins Thomas Arnett Richard Allis Giles Anarews Henrietta Adair Archibald Brown James T. Blanton Rice Beadles Baba Batistte John Black Lucinda Brashear John Brown Anderson Barles William Black D. Bell & brother William Barby

D. Bowling Lewis M. Barby George M'Cormack 2 Randolph Mock D. C. Brewer John Huck Cynthia H. Butler 2 James Brown Floyd Burks Isa ac Brown The mas Bordy John Buckel Henry Bright Hannah Bullock Daniel Brayles Ana Bates Margaret E. Caldwell James H. Rowe James Corley Thomas Cowan

John Clare Larkin Casey John Christison Abraham Chaplain George Cook Wm. Clark Elizabeth Dollins James Durham William Dodd John Dunlavy George D. Davis Joseph Daniel Thomas Durs William Dean Mary Danner Gabriel Shughter Bennet C. Shackelfe Charles Deatherage Ezekiel Fisher Stephen Fisher Jose h Fisher Hanner Givin William Graham 4 William Gates John Grant

Timothy Goode William Gooch John Gurgley Mary Gillespie John Gibson Lydia Huffmam W. L. Hicks Edward Harris James Hankley Drugrud Harris Elizabeth Huff Thomas Hight George Hice Isaac Howland Josiah Hancock James Hoard John Johnson DANIEL BARBEF, P. M.

April 1819-17-3t

NEW GOODS. A cambal & Nouvel,

Main errest, fronting the Old Market Place,
HAVE just received their fall supply, con
sisting of London superfine and common sisting of London superfine and common the and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffi Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinetts, Stock-ingnett, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Swandown and Toilinett Vesting; Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambrick Shirt ings; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings Bombazetts, Salsbury Flannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Pruncile ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred Gloves, &c. &c.

A large assortment of DELF-WARE, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER HANGINGS.

ANGINGS.

3 qr. casks 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine.
Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex)

AVE on hand, a large assurtment of MER-CHANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE,

GROCERIES, of the best quality, HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, All of which will be sold on the best terms

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Notice. THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the

intention of carrying on the Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the ighest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CA.
BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE. Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf Copying & Engrossing. A PERSON having sufficient leisure, offers his services to copy Manuscripts, En-ross on Parchment, Wills, Deeds, Diplomas for Masters and Batchelors, Medical Diplomas, or Doctorates, with accuracy and dispatch. Apply to

SHREVE & COMBS. Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road. JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose or manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States

and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at

SPENCER COOPERS CO. Jan. 1, 1819-tf

HEMP. THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of James Kenns, dec'd. on Water treet.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Dissolution of Partnership. THE firm of GAINES & HUMPHREYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. GAINES, J. H. HUMPHREYS.

C. W. CLOUD & J. H. HUMPHREYS under the firm of JAMES H. HUMPHREYS & CO.

March 12, 1819----- tf. NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the late firm of GAINES & HUMPHREYS, are requested to make Immediate Payment to J. H. HUMPHREYS & CO. at their old stand, Corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

March 12, 1819——

Thomas Essex & Co. BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now oc cupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co opposite the court house, on Main street where they will constantly keep on hand-Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recom

mended, will meet with liberal wages and con stant employ by applying as above March 19-12tf

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell a Section of first rate land, lying near new Lexington, in the state of Indiana. There are several small improvements on the tract, and a fine flush reek runs through it. - There are also sever al first rate springs. Hence it is most admi-ably calculated for both farming and raising of

Also, a quarter section of the same quality of land without improvement, lying still near-er to the said town. Also, a quarter section lying between Rip-ley Court House and the town of Madison,

The foregoing tracts will be sold on a cred of two years, the purchaser or purchaser iving bond and approved security irst mentioned tract there is a good improve

nent and a first rate spring.

Eaquire of the Subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky. or of Henry Thornton Esq. of at a low advance, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,

SAMUEL MAXWELL. March 26,-13.-8t\*

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, byan act of Congress, passe on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled 'an act making provision for the establishmen of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the Prresident of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale : Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of

the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the teritory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in

On the first Monday in January next for the

Townships No. 46 to 52) inclusive, and fract'l. in range 19 township 53
48 to 52 and 20

fract'l township 53 3 21, 22, 23 On the first Monday in March next, for the

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 On the first Monday in May next, for the

Fownships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 53 to 56 excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools,

and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regu-

lar numerical order.

Given nnder my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the aws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for pay

By Authority.

By the President of the United States WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other urposes," the President of the United States authorised to cause the lands acquired by the iid Treaty to be offered for sale when survey-

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of he United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (a reeably to law) of certain lands in the Alaama Territory, shall be held as follows, viz At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of

Fownship numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12 13 [14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 16 17 18

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in rownships numbered 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in 17 18 19 20 [range 4

17 18

At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10 7 8 9 10 11 7 8 9 10 11

10 & 11 except such lands as have been or may be r served by law for the use of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no

Given under my hand at the city of Wash ington, the 24th of November, 1818. JAMES MONROE.

By the President : JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the bove once a week until the 1st of May next. Dec. 13, 1818.—20t

By the President of the U. States. WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An ot to provide for the ascertaining and survey ng of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty th the Creek Indians, and for other purpo es," the President of the United States is au horized to cause the lands acquired by the aid treaty to be offered for sale, when sur

veyed. Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (a-greeably to law) of certain lands in the terriory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in

said territory, as follows:
On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, 12 and 13, in range 3, east-11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and

21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.
On the first Monday in November, for the ale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west-9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11,

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west. And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the

aid territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6-11, in range 7-10 and 11, in range 9-8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11-9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and or other purposes. Each sale shall continu pen for two weeks and no longer, and shall ommence with the lowest number of section ownship and range, and proceed in regular

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE. By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. HARD-WARE, To the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months,

Main street, Lexington Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

M'Quie's Tobacco.

AVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture-We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our inter est) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.

J. & W. M'QUIE. May 26, 1818-[Jan.1, 1819-tf]

State of Kentucky: FAYETTE CIRCUIT Scr.-March Term, 1819. William Ellis, -- Complainant,

John Gosney, William Gosney, Prichard Gosney, James Gosney, Asa Chapman and Sally, his wife, Asa Lion and Nancy his wife, Fielding Gosney and Willis Ashby and Polly his wife heirs of William Gosney deceased.—De-

IN CHANCERY.

HIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendof the said complainant by his Counsel, it is dered that unless the said Defendant, Fieldg Gosney do appear here on or before the the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ladelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News Paper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy att.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
March, 26,—13-8t

State of Kentucky, Madison Circuit, Sci.—March Term, 1819. Green Clay, Complainant.

Henry Laughlin's heirs &c. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his cour.
sel, and with leave of the court, filed and
swore to his bill of reviver herein—And it apthe defendants Robert Lackey, William Dou-glass, and the unknown heirs of Isabella Dou-glass his wife, Henry Laurblin Charles class his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laughlin, John Laughlin, Joseph Clay, Matthew Clay, Amanda Clay, Bryant Oneal, Robert Carnes, Henry Carnes, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Carnes, John Carnes, Robert Walkup. and Polly his wife, are no inhabitants of thi complainant's bill agreeable to law and day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS, he rules of this court: on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that up herein, and file their answers to the complain ant's bill, on or before the first day of our nex ed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order, be inserted in some thorised newspaper printed in this state for wo months successivel A Copy. 'Fest. DAVID IRVINE, c. m. e. o April 2-14-9t\*

State of Kentucky, MADISON CIRCUIT, Sct .- March Term, 1819 Green Clay, Complainant.

Samuel Estill, &c. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his coun the court, that the defendant Charles Lee, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein pleated: On Monday the 12th day of April agreeable to law and the rules of this court: between the same hours, and to continue from On motion of the complainant by his counsel, day to day as aforesaid, at the house of Jacob it is ordered, that unless the said Charles Lee, Sandusky, in the county of Woodford: Or term of this court, enter his appearance herein and file his answer to the complainant's bill,
that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a v of this order be inserted in some authord newspaper printed in this state for two of John M. M'Connell, Esq. in the town of

A Copy. Test. DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

State of Kentucky, MADISON CIRCUIT, Sct.-March Term, 1819. tohert Lackey, Complainant. Against

Henry Laughlin's heirs, &c. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and with leave of the court, filed and swore to his bill of reviewer herein—And n motion of the complainant, and it appear ng to the satisfaction of the court, that the de dants Robert Walkup, and the unknown eirs of Isabella Douglass, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answers herein to the complainant's ill, agreeable to law and the rules of thi ort, it is ordered that unless the said absent inswers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in ome authorised newspaper for two months

A Copy. Test. DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. o. April 2-14-9t\*

State of Kentucky, Madison Circuit, Sct - March Term, 1819. Green Clay, Complainant,

Richard Gentry &c., Defendants, IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction court, that the defendants, John Mitchel Margaret Mitchell his wife, late Marga Gass, James Harris and Susannah Harr late Susannah Gass, heirs of Davi ass, decd. and Andrew Crockett, are not i abitants of this commonwealth; and the aving failed to enter their appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court n motion of the complainant by his attorne t is ordered, that unless said non-residents ppear here on or before the first day of ou xt June term of this court, and file their swers to the complainant's bill, that th il be taken for confessed against then and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newsp per printed in this state for two months suc-April 2-14-9(\* DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c.

An Apprentice Wanted. A YOUNG MAN who is a good English scholar, would be taken to learn the Art of Printing.

Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gozette PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONON, Done at the Gazette Office.

United States of America. Seventh Circuit Court, } sct.

Kentucky District. 5 November Term, 1818. Alexander Cranston & Co.-compts.

against

John P. Schatzell, &c .- defts. IN CHANCERY.

JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventl JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein restraining the defendant Schatzell from dis posing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded and that the said John P. Schatzell has been and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which re late to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hercunton

subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the ant Fielding Gosney is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion

Lexington, Jun. 1, 1819.-tf The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Phi are requested to insert the above advertise ment three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Treasury Department,

Second Comptroller's Office, March 25 1819. WHEREAS, by an act entitled "an act re gulating the payments to invalid penrs," passed the 3d of the present month an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter : and

This is to notify all whom it may concent that, by the construction given to the said act by the second comptroller of the treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon Secretary of War under date of 23d inst.) will be required mmonwealth, they having failed to enter to accompany the applications for all pensions or appearance herein and file their answers to which they apply, falling due on on the 4th

15 Second Comptroller.
Printers authorised to publish the laws o the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

Notice.

James Hughes's heirs,

Against George Johnston and the heirs of Thomas Shore decd. to wit: Elizabeth Smith Shore, Jan Grayson Shore and Mary Louisa Shore, IN A SUIT PENDING IN THE GREENUP CRECUIT COURT.

THE defendants, their agents and attornies A are notified, that depositions will be taken to be read in evidence in the above suit to wit: On Monday the 5th day of April next between the hours of of six o'clock in the sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of morning and six in the evening, at the house do on or before the first day of our next June | Wednesday the 14th of April, between the

Greensburgh. JOSH. HUMPHREYS, Feb. 26, 1819—10t. For Hughes's heir

For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY. Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all W in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold sepa rately or with the house to suit the purchaser Terms liberal, both as to price and time o payment: and we believe, that we can asser without presumption, that no place in Ken of its size than Versailles, where there is regular and increasing demand for Cotton

Yarns. Apply to R. & W. B. LONG. Versailles, Feb. 5-tf



Stills For Sale. THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of die

ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which e will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia uantity of COPPER, which enables him turnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, a he shortest notice. He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

House to Rent.

TO Rent or Lease for a term of years, a tw story House, two doors below the Gazett Office, at preset occupied by James M. Pike ossession can be given the 12th March. For

M. FISHEL. February 26th, 1819-tf

urther particulars, apply to

NEGROES. TO BE HIRED OUT. UNTIL the 25th day of December next, 6 NE-GRO MEN, 2 WOMEN, 1 small GIRL, and 9 BOYS: the latter a very good size to put plou; h; some of them have been employed at the

JOHN BRAND. Lexington, March 12, 1819-if.

ENTERTAINMENT.



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP,

DESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he still continues the
HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

E. STAPP,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY, AVING purchased and improved the pro-perty formerly occupied by Maj. John I. Johnson, embraces the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has ienced keeping a

House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies, on Main and Cross-streets, at the sign of the EAGLE, where every article both foreign and domestic of the best quality, will be kept

constantly on hand. Intending to devote his whole attention to the accommodation of travellers, &c. he solicits, and flatters himself that he will receive a share of public patronage. February 6th, [12] 1819.-12t

To Joseph Beard, H. Beard, guardian of the infant heirs of Wm. Beard, dec. and attorney in fact for Joseph Beard, Lawrence Daily & Francis M. Alear, and all other persons whom it may con-

Take Notice,

THAT having applied to the County court of Fayette county, to appoint processioners under the statute in that case made and provided, to procession our land in said county, and said court having for that purpose, appointed Richard Higgins, Martin Wimore and James Craig, that we shall proceed under said appointment, with said commissioners or two of them, and the surveyor of the county, to rocession the tract of land whereon we now reside, about three miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road, being a part of Col. John Campbell's military survey of 3000 acres pat-ented in the name of maj. Edward Ward; and also, one other tract about six miles from Lexngton, between the Hickman and Clay's mill oad, patented in the name of Maj. Edward ward, and being a part of the same military survey, and adjoining the land of Jos. Beard, and the infant heirs of William Beard, deedon Monday the 17th day of May next, if it be fair day, and if not, the next fair day, and continue said business from day to day until the same be compleated. The said commissioners on the day or days aforesaid, will meet at the residence of the undersigned, between 9 o'clock A. M and 6 P. M. And that we shall take proof as by the act directed, under the authority of said commissioners, to perpetuate testimony of and concerning the lines and corners of said tracts of land, and to all proper and lawful acts by law allowed in such cases.

CHARLES M'GOWAN,

ELIZABETH M'GOWAN,

His wife, formerly Elizabeth Beard.

April 16, 1819—16-44

April 16, 1819-16-4t\*

A Run away in Fayette Jail. WAS committed to my custody on the 17th March, a NEGRO MAN called STEP-NEY, about 6 feet high, 25 or 26 years old, well made; his complection is a shade or two lighter than the African black; has a low foreead, small nose, smiling countenance, speaks quick, agreeable voice, is intelligent and active. He says, that he was sold by Mr. Elijah Morton in April 1818, to Mr. Poydrass, living at Point-Cupee, who sold him, with others, to a Mr. Lewis, a Frenchman living on Force river, 200 miles below Natchez, from whom ne runaway last June. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold for his fees at the end of five months

from the date of his imprisonment.

N. PRENTISS, Jailor F. C. Lex. K. March 18, 1819-14-6t N. B. If the printers on the Mississippi would give the above a few insertions in their

papers, they perhaps would benefit their

For Sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 40154 acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio,

low the mouth of Tennessee. The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres. The second is part of general Clark's survey

of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduct ed to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the espective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark;

the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Philadelphia

Jan. 1, 1819-tf-[ch.T.E.B.&Co.] State of Kentucky,

BATH CIRCUIT, Set.—March Term, 1819.
Benjamin Clark's heirs, Complainants,

Robert D. Gale's heirs and others, heirs of Matthew Gale, deed. Defendants, IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Judith Gale, wife of Robert D. Gale, Valorey Gale, Elizabeth Gale, Lucy Gale, Robert Gale, heirs of Robert D. Gale, and John Gale, Matthew Gale, Mary E. Gale and Annu. Gale, and they not having entered their apales of this court, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: it is therefore ordered, that inless they make their appearance herein the first day of the next term, file their answer, plea or demurrer, or otherwise the bill of the complainants will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that copy of this order be inserted in some duly uthorised newspaper two months successive

ly. A copy. Att.
ANDREW TRUMBO, d. c. b. c. c. April 9. 1819-2m

NAKEN UP by Moses Wilson in Jessamine county, on the waters of Clear creek, near ohnston's mill, a RAY FILLY, 3 years old this spring, no brand perceivable, docked, and appeal on the off side. Appraised to \$18 this 30th day of December, 1818.

JAMES DUNN.